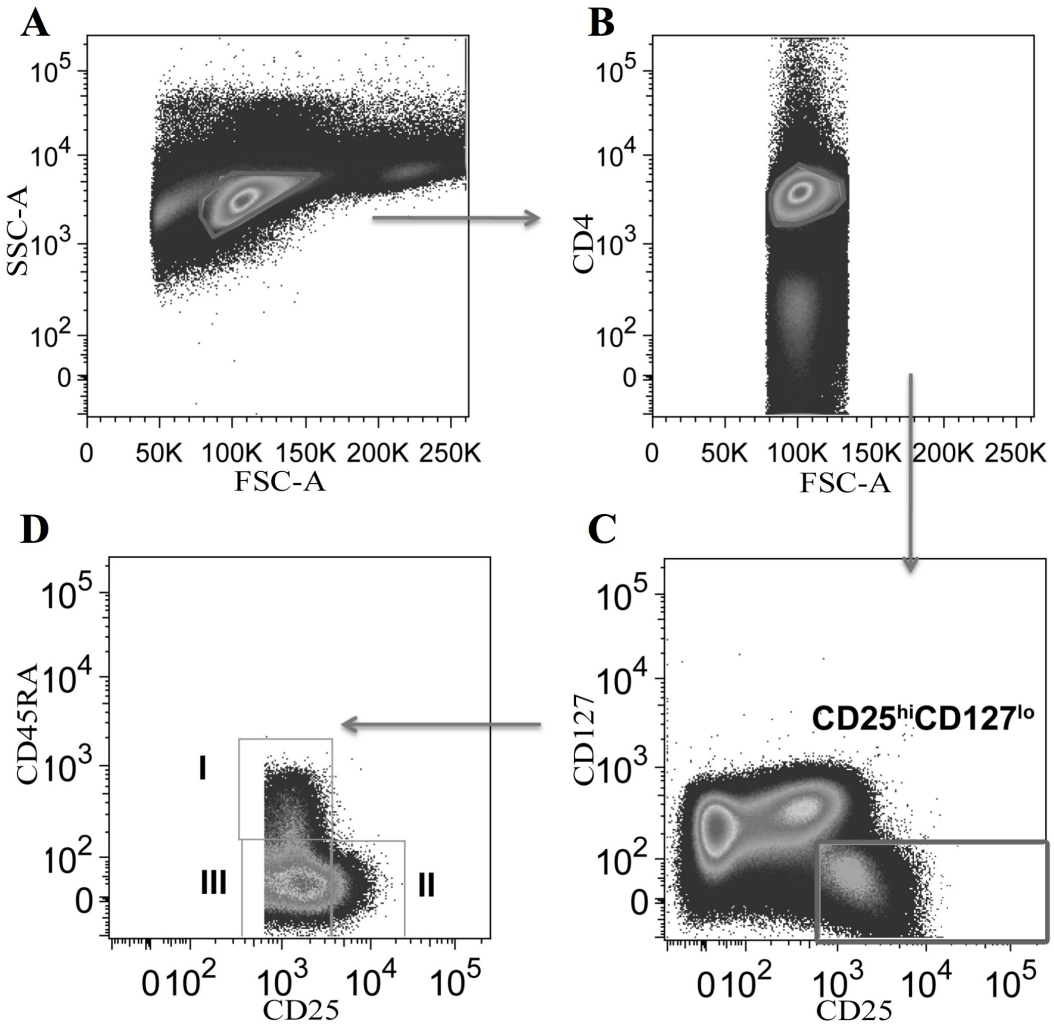
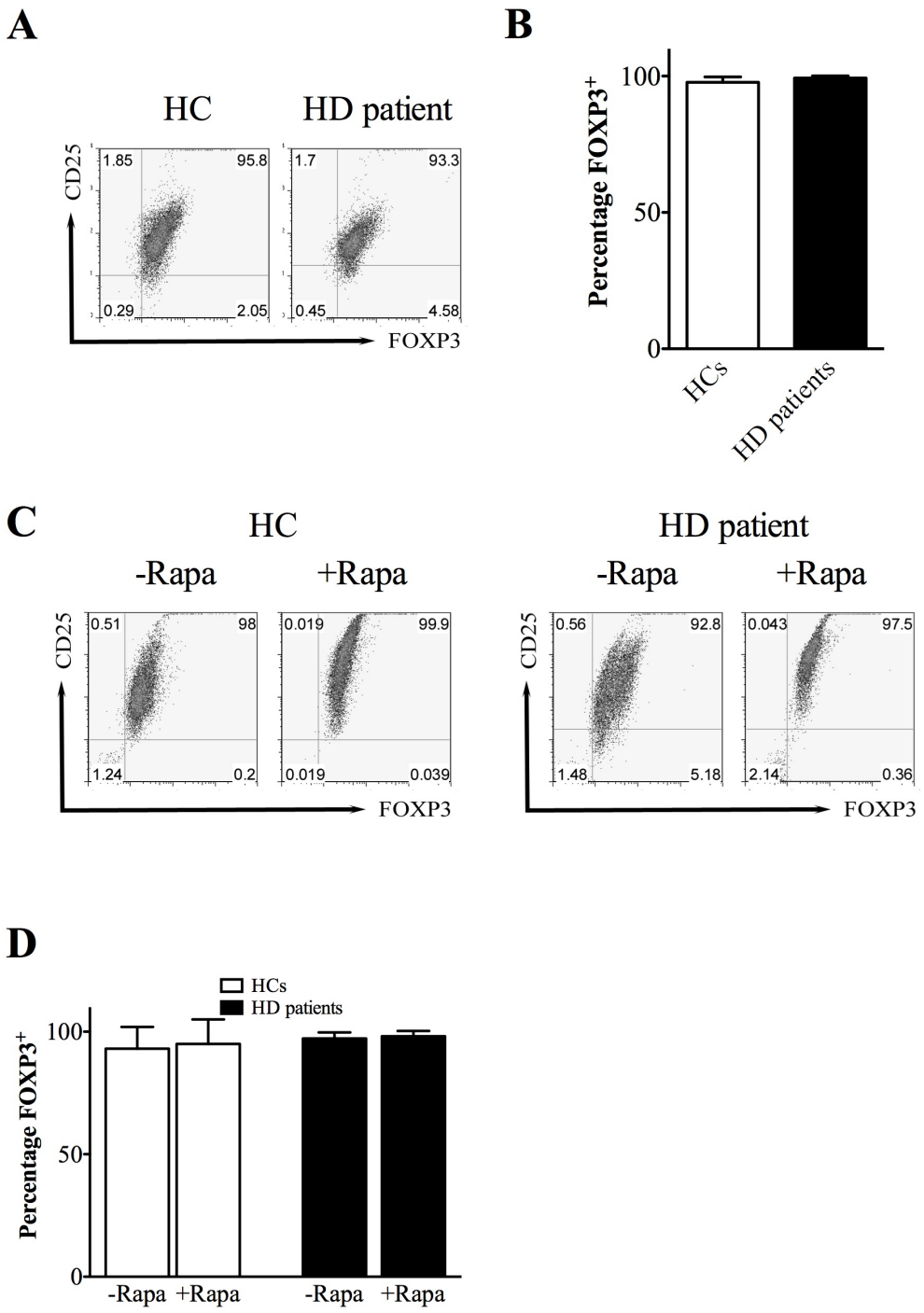
Supplemental Figure 1. Gating strategy for Treg sub-populations adapted from Miyara *et al.* [14].



A representative example of the strategy employed for HCs and HD patients to identify Treg populations I, II and III. Lymphocytes were identified by their forward scatter (FSC) vs side scatter (SSC) profile (**A**) and gated on the CD4 marker (**B**). The $CD25^{hi}CD127^{lo}$ cells were identified (**C**) and three populations were gated according to expression of CD45RA and CD25 (**D**). As Miyara *et al.* are not specific about how they distinguish populations I, II and III, we adopted the following criteria based on the figures published in their paper: Population I - $CD45RA^{+}$ cells from the vertical apex to the point where population II begins; Population III - from the x-axis to the lower boundary of Population I, the width being equal to that of Population I; Population II - any $CD45RA^{-}$ cells with greater CD25 staining than population III.

Supplemental Figure 2. Purity of isolated Tregs before and after *in vitro* expansion.



Tregs from five healthy controls (HCs) and five patients on dialysis (HD patients) were isolated under GMP-compatible conditions and expanded using standard protocols *in vitro* in the presence (+Rapa) and absence (-Rapa) of Rapamycin. Purities were compared at separation and following expansion by flow cytometry. **A** and **C** show representative dot plots for CD25 and FOXP3 at baseline and after expansion respectively; **B** and **D** show cumulative percentage positive for FOXP3 at baseline and after expansion respectively.